

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Win or Lose

Walter E. Myer

IT IS often said that one grows in character by participating in athletic games. This conclusion is partly, but not wholly, true. Sometimes games build character and sometimes they don't. Much depends upon the players of the games.

Not long ago I was talking with a veteran tennis player—one who has won many a tournament, and who is still chalking up victories. He spoke of some of his early experiences. Athletics for a while did little or nothing in the development of his character because he made poor use of his opportunities.

"I entered a game with no interest except to win," this veteran of the courts admitted. "If I didn't win, I found no satisfaction in the knowledge that I had done my best and had played a good game. Defeat angered me. I brooded over my losses, with the thought 'it might have been.' I even began to get a persecution complex, imagining that my opponents were not calling line shots fairly.

"After a while," he continued, "I began to learn something from my experience. I played the very best that I could. If I won, I enjoyed the sense of victory. But if I lost, having done my best, I had satisfaction in the thought that I had, indeed, performed well.

"At this stage, no longer was I chagrined when I met an opponent whose game was superior to mine. I enjoyed victory and I also enjoyed good playing even though defeat was my lot. I acquired training in character, for the valuable lessons I learned by playing games for the games' sake carried from the athletic field to the classroom and to the other experiences of life."

This tennis star is not a fanatic. He didn't say that he does not care whether he wins or loses so long as he can play the game. He *does* care, and when he plays he puts everything he has into the game. He wants to win, but if he loses

he doesn't let defeat get the best of him.

As a matter of fact, one loses something of the discipline which comes from athletics if he doesn't try hard to win. Victory is sweet, wherever it may be achieved. If one doesn't really try to win, the effect



Walter E. Myer

on personality and character is not good. One who doesn't put forth his best effort in his games will probably be satisfied with mediocre work wherever he is. The student who but half tries to win his games will follow the same line in his school work and later in the work of life.

One grows in character through athletic games when he follows the rules, when he is fair in every act, when he does his best in victory or defeat, when he is a good sport, a good winner and a good loser.

One who follows these rules, using his work on the athletic field to strengthen himself physically and morally, is on the road to success. Practices of workmanship and sportsmanship which develop in play will carry over to the years beyond school.



"IT'S NOT PERFECT, but it's the only world we've got." Critics of Nehru say he should come down to earth and look at today's problems realistically.

India—World Puzzle

Her Government Faces Acute Problems at Home as Opposition to Her Foreign Policy Grows Among Western Powers

WHERE does India really stand in the great world struggle between Moscow and the anti-Communist nations? Her Prime Minister and foremost leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, insists that his country will not tie firmly to either side. Observers in America, however, feel that most of India's recent actions in international affairs have been favorable toward the Soviet Union and have indicated unfriendliness toward us.

The latest example is India's sharp disapproval of the Japanese peace treaty which we sponsored. India was one of many nations that the United States invited to take part in the treaty conference at San Francisco. Late last month, Nehru's government sent Washington a refusal. It was explained that since India did not like the terms of the proposed pact and did not intend to sign it, there was no reason for her to send representatives to the conference.

At the same time, the Nehru government made a detailed statement of its objections to the Japanese pact. These objections deserve examination.

First, India protests against a treaty provision which puts numerous islands, including the Ryukyu and the Bonin groups, under U. S. control.

She feels that these territories should be turned over to Japan, which held them before World War II. But while India objects to our taking charge of the Ryukyu and the Bonins, she feels that the Kurile Islands and the southern part of Sakhalin Island should be given to Russia. (The Soviet Union holds the Kuriles and south Sakhalin, but the San Francisco treaty does not confirm her claim to them.) The U. S. State Department says it wonders why India opposes American control of some former Japanese possessions, but favors Soviet control of others.

Second, Nehru's government sharply disagrees with the United States about the island of Formosa. This island belonged to China more than half a century ago, was held by Japan at the time of World War II, and is now the headquarters of Chiang Kai-shek and his Chinese anti-Communist forces. India says Formosa should be given to the Chinese Communist regime, which she recognizes as China's lawful government.

The United States supports Chiang Kai-shek and has been practically at war with the Chinese Communists since late last year, so our government

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Prospects For 1952 Election

Possible Candidates in Both the Parties Are Testing Their Political Strength

NEXT year the people of the United States will again choose a President. Though election day is more than 12 months in the future, political activity is already getting under way. From now until November 4, 1952, there will be increasing emphasis on politics.

There are several stages in choosing a President. First comes the period of preliminary maneuvering by those who wish to be the candidates of their parties. Then, in the summer preceding the election, the conventions, at which the Republicans and Democrats select candidates, are held. The final stage is the campaign itself, climaxed by the November balloting.

At present we are in the first stage—that of preliminary maneuvering. Prospective candidates and their backers are trying to find out just how much support they can muster from the people and from political leaders.

It is, of course, too early to know who the Democrats and the Republicans will choose as their candidates. A number of names, however, are already coming to the fore.

Public opinion polls show that Senator Robert Taft of Ohio is a leading contender among the Republicans. Although Taft has not definitely announced his intention to go after the nomination, he has been traveling about the country a good deal, talking with local Republican leaders and estimating his chances.

Taft's supporters say he would make an excellent choice for President. He has made a fine record in the Senate, they say, and has made his views known on the important issues of the day. For example, Taft stands for the reduction of government expenses. He thinks that foreign-aid spending

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WILL GENERAL EISENHOWER become a candidate in the 1952 Presidential race? He and General MacArthur are the leading military men being discussed as possible candidates.



INDIAN GIRL, studying art at a school in Bombay

Indian Puzzle

(Continued from page 1)

will not consent to Communist control of Formosa. The Japanese peace treaty leaves the Formosan issue for future settlement, but this arrangement does not satisfy India. She thinks the question as to who gets the island should be decided at once—and in Communist China's favor.

There is disagreement on still other points. Our government refused to invite Communist China to the treaty conference. India felt that the Chinese Communists should have been asked to attend. The United States and Japan are making plans for long-term establishment of U. S. military bases in the Japanese islands. India does not wholly oppose this program, but she has raised technical objections to the way in which we are handling it.

What disturbs many observers in the United States is the fact that India's complaints about the San Francisco treaty have, in many respects, paralleled those of Russia. India, we realize, is not a Communist nation. On July 1 of this year, nearly 1,800 Communists were being held in Indian prisons as dangerous enemies of the Nehru government. But—having gained freedom from Britain just four years ago—India is so eager to demonstrate her independence of western European and American influence that she seems to be leaning far over toward the Communists in her international dealings.

U. S. Policy

Under these circumstances, what should be America's policy toward India? During the last few years, we have done a great deal for her. She has received hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of aid under our Point Four program of help for underdeveloped countries. This year we granted her a loan of 190 million dollars, with which to purchase about 2 million tons of grain for famine relief. Last year the U. S. government furnished about 8½ million dollars to help her buy food. From the World Bank and other agencies connected with the United Nations, India has obtained loans and assistance totaling more than 65 million dollars, and a large part of this money has been provided by the United States.

A feeling is now developing, in Congress and elsewhere, that we should

"get tough" with India. Many Americans argue as follows:

"American taxpayers are now carrying a tremendous burden. We cannot avoid spending billions of dollars on our rearmament program. At great expense, we are helping to build up the military strength of nations which stand firmly on our side in the struggle against Moscow. Under these conditions, we simply cannot afford to waste our efforts and our money on a country which habitually refuses to cooperate with us.

"From time to time, Indian spokesmen declare that India wants to be a friend of the United States, but India's actions prove that we cannot count on her friendship. We have little real assurance that she will not turn completely against us, and work alongside the Soviet Union. It would be foolish for us to help strengthen a country which may become our enemy."

There are, in the United States, many people who vigorously oppose these ideas. Here is the viewpoint which they express:

"India is not an outright opponent of the United States today, but she will become one unless we are patient and careful in our attitude toward her. The main reason for friction between India and the United States is that the Indians—like most other Asiatics—look upon Americans and western Europeans with suspicion and distrust.

"Many Indians believe that America approaches the Far East with the idea of dominating and exploiting, as other westerners have done in the past. But if we can show them over a period of time that we are really their friends, that we have genuine interest in their welfare, then they will gradually stop distrusting us.

"This effort will require patience, but it will pay in the long run. India is a big nation. She can become a strong nation. We need her friendship and cooperation, just as she needs our economic help."

Whichever view may be correct in this dispute, no one can deny that India's needs are vast. She is a nation of 350 million people, occupying about a third as much land as does the United States. Although most of her people are farmers, there is so little farm land per family that the nation is nearly always dangerously short of food.

Throughout India there is dire poverty. In Bombay, living quarters are greatly overcrowded. Thousands of

Indians in Calcutta, perhaps as many as 200,000, have no homes at all. They sleep on the streets or in railway stations.

Despite appalling shortages of money, equipment, and skilled workers, Prime Minister Nehru's government is making strenuous efforts to improve the people's living conditions. It is trying to expand India's manufacturing industries, so that the nation can make good use of her ample coal, lumber, and mineral resources. Most of all, the government is trying to boost the output of food. Large irrigation and jungle-clearing projects are under way. Farm experts have been brought from the United States to demonstrate how crops can be improved.

As to its food production, though, India is in a predicament like that of Alice, in Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking-Glass*, when she was told that "it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place." If she wanted to get anywhere else, it was explained, she would need to run at least twice as fast. India's population is multiplying so rapidly that the average person may get no more to eat than he is now receiving, even if food production is vastly increased. The nation faces a tremendous task, *merely in making her farm output keep up with her population growth.*

Threat of War

One of the most discouraging features of the Indian scene is the threat of strife and war between India and her neighbor, Pakistan. These two countries have been at odds ever since they became independent in 1947. Violence and terror accompanied their birth, as disputes developed over which nation should get control of various border regions.

At present, their quarrel is focused upon Kashmir, a northern mountain province about as large as Kansas. Most of the province is now under Indian control, but Pakistan wants it for the following reasons: First, Kashmir's population is mainly Moslem, like that of Pakistan. Second, the rivers which flow down from the mountains of Kashmir are used for irrigating Pakistan's farms. If India

controls Kashmir, she can ruin Pakistan by building dams which will divert or interrupt the flow of irrigation water. Pakistan fears that this is what India will do.

India wants Kashmir because of its strategic location and also because of its water resources. Prime Minister Nehru, moreover, has very deep personal feelings about the beautiful mountain province, because it is the old homeland of his ancestors.

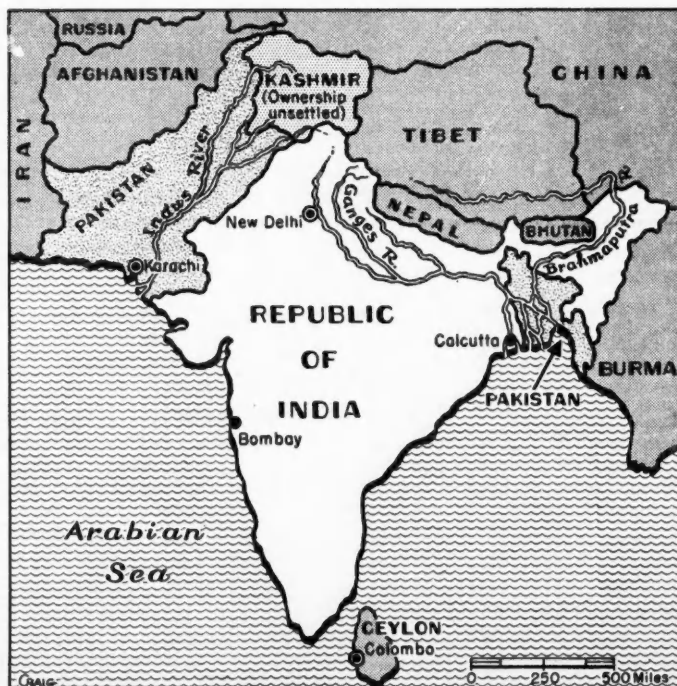
There is grave danger that the Kashmir dispute will touch off a full-scale war between India and Pakistan. The United Nations has for a long time been trying to secure a settlement of the issue, but without success. Meanwhile, both countries are maintaining large armies for defense against each other. Their expensive military preparations are using government funds that are desperately needed for other purposes.

India's growing problems, both foreign and domestic, give rise to much political turmoil. Prime Minister Nehru is being attacked along several lines.

Some Indians want their government to be more friendly with the United States; others want it to cooperate closely with Russia. Outside India, Nehru is receiving a large share of the blame for the continuing quarrel between his nation and Pakistan. Many of his own countrymen, though, declare that he is not taking a strong enough stand against the Moslem neighbor.

By some people, Nehru is criticized on the ground that his government has not done enough to relieve the suffering of the Indian people; by others, he is accused of attempting reform measures that are too radical. Some groups, while generally approving of Nehru's policies, contend that his administration contains too many corrupt and incompetent officials.

India is scheduled to have a national election within a few months. Most observers predict that Nehru will be able to stay in office as Prime Minister, in spite of all the criticism that is being hurled at him. But regardless of who heads her government, India's future seems troubled and uncertain, in both home and foreign affairs.



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY CRAIG

Possible Candidates in Presidential Race

(Concluded from page 1)

should be cut and that substantial savings could be made in the non-military activities of the government. As one of the authors of the Taft-Hartley Labor Act, he favors curbing the power of labor unions.

Taft has been highly critical of the way U. S. interests have been handled abroad, particularly in Asia. He has indicated his belief that if our policies had been carefully planned and carried out in advance, the Korean war might never have occurred, or at least we would not have become involved. After we went into the conflict, he believes that President Truman prevented the taking of action which might have shortened the war; for example, Mr. Truman has refused to use Chiang Kai-shek's troops stationed on the island of Formosa.

While Taft thinks it is desirable to have allies in Europe, he has expressed doubts as to whether we can help western Europe build sufficient military power to cope with Russia, and as to whether our European allies could be depended upon to fight in case of Soviet aggression.

Taft's supporters say that his overwhelming victory in Ohio's senatorial election last year proves that he is a good vote-getter. They say that he would run our national affairs efficiently, and that he would put our foreign policy on a sound basis.

Two Groups Oppose

Those Republicans who oppose Taft fall into two main groups. The members of one are leary of his foreign views, feeling that our country, under his leadership, might crawl into its shell, lose the support of many of its allies, and weaken world resistance to communism. Republicans who think in this way greatly prefer General Dwight Eisenhower to Taft.

Certain other Republicans support most of Taft's ideas, but they do not believe he would make a strong candidate. They feel that he lacks color and has little popular appeal. Furthermore, they think he may have made enough enemies in the ranks of labor to hurt his vote-getting prospects.

Among the Democrats there is much guesswork as to whether President Truman will run for another term. So far he has not revealed his intentions, although he hinted in one of his recent speeches that he might run in next year's race.

Truman's views are, of course, well known. In the national field, he wants the government to take action to keep prices from rising too high. He thinks the Taft-Hartley Act is unfair to labor and should be changed. He favors federal aid to education. He wants a government-supported health program. He supports a civil rights program carried out by the federal government—one which would guarantee all citizens the right to vote without paying special poll taxes, and which would make lynching a federal offense.

In foreign affairs, President Truman favors extensive programs of economic and military aid for friendly nations throughout the world. He thinks we must continue to work

closely with these countries and with the United Nations if we are to defeat communism and achieve lasting peace.

If a President desires to run for another term, it is customary for his party to give him that opportunity. Consequently, Truman is expected to be nominated by the Democrats if he wants to run.

There are certain Democrats, however, who hope he will step out of the Presidential picture. Some of these people feel that the President is too radical in his national policies. Others think that he is in favor of giving away too much money to foreign nations. Still others agree with most of

doesn't run, however, it is widely thought that Fred Vinson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, might be the President's choice as the Democratic Presidential nominee. Mr. Truman has long had a high opinion of Vinson, who served in Congress before his appointment to the Supreme Court, and Vinson is known to favor many of Truman's policies.

In recent years there has been a deep split between northern and southern Democrats. Vinson is a native of Kentucky, a border state, and it is felt that he might be able to smooth over differences between the two opposing groups of the Democratic party. This

tary forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Concerning the general, there are numerous unanswered questions. Would he consent to run for President? If so, which party would he represent? What are his views on national issues?

As a military man nearly all his life, General Eisenhower has never taken part in politics. He has no record of party membership. His foreign views have seemed to be in line with those of President Truman. Roy Roberts, editor of the *Kansas City Star*, reports, though, that Eisenhower "has told me" that he is "a good Kansas Republican like his forebears."

In the international field, General Eisenhower believes that we must give substantial aid, both military and economic, to our allies in order to help them stand up to the Communist threat. On national questions, the general's views are not well known. He has not had occasion to put forth his beliefs on such matters as labor legislation, health insurance, economic controls, and other subjects.

Opinion Polls

Public opinion polls have shown General Eisenhower to have wide support among members of both political parties. People generally respect the qualities of leadership he displayed in World War II and since then. While there is prejudice in this country against having a military man as President, many Americans appear to feel that General Eisenhower is not a narrow militarist but a leader of broad understanding. His supporters say that he is as opposed to military domination of our nation as is any other leader in the country.

Many people would vote for Eisenhower because he has not openly lined up one way or another on national issues, and thus has not made enemies of large groups of the population. Others would not vote for him precisely because they do not know what position he takes on the big problems facing our nation.

Some political observers believe that Eisenhower, if he decides to run, could be elected on either the Democratic or Republican ticket. Others think developments in Europe during the coming months will determine the general's popularity.

Furthermore, regardless of how much support General Eisenhower may have with the rank-and-file of American people, it is conceded that he might have a difficult time being nominated by the Republicans if Senator Taft goes all-out to win the nomination for himself, and that he might have an even harder time being selected by the Democrats if President Truman decides to run again.

The Democrats and Republicans may, of course, pick their nominees from candidates other than those mentioned in this article. While the men we have discussed are generally considered to be the leading prospects, such men as General Douglas MacArthur have strong backing and may appear as leading contenders before the final slates of candidates are drawn.



A TOUGH NUT to crack. The Democrats will be working on it until Mr. Truman announces his decision.

his policies, but they believe that he has lost favor with a great many voters and that he would not make a strong candidate next year.

Supporters of the President point out that he won the last election when practically no one gave him a chance. They maintain that he is still the best candidate that the Democrats can choose, and that he will be doing the party a good turn by running again.

Truman's family is reported to be strongly against his seeking another term in the White House, and the President is said to be feeling the strain of his Presidential duties. Some political observers believe that if Truman can be fairly certain that his party will pick a man who believes in most of his ideas, he may not run.

The President may or may not have such a plan in mind. Only the future will tell what he intends to do. If he

might be a strong asset in helping him win the nomination.

Many Democrats feel that Vinson would make an ideal candidate. As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he has considerable prestige. He has had experience in Congress, and yet has been out of political battles for a long enough time so that he does not have enemies among large groups of voters.

Those Democrats who oppose Vinson say that he is not nearly well enough known throughout the nation; that he is colorless; and that he would be a poor vote-getter. They say that there is even some question as to whether he has been a capable Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Another big question mark in the next political campaign involves General Dwight Eisenhower, now hard at work in Europe as head of the mili-



PPOINT to any portion of this world map, at random, and you are likely to point out a strife-torn or troubled region.

If your hand touches the left side, it will be near several countries where warfare between Communist and anti-Communist forces has been going on for a long time. One of these lands, of course, is Korea. Others, in which the fighting has been on a smaller scale, are Indo-China, Burma, Malaya, and the Philippines. A Communist regime now rules China's mainland, but warfare between Communist and Nationalist forces still plagues southern China.

The United States is striving to help check the spread of communism

in the Orient. Several Pacific countries, including Japan, the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand, are cooperating closely with us. Other Far Eastern nations, including India, oppose making firm ties either with our side or with Moscow. Indonesia, the island republic lying between Australia and the Asiatic mainland, is another of the countries that wants to remain neutral in the East-West conflict.

Asia and many of the islands near its coasts are lands of poverty. The people need and want foreign aid, but nevertheless they are inclined to distrust America and other western nations. They fear that we want to dominate them.



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

On the right-hand side of the map are additional troubled areas—Europe and the Middle East. Germany is still divided into Soviet and non-Soviet occupation zones. All western Europe lives under the threat of aggression from Russia and her small Communist neighbors. Yugoslavia, the only Communist nation that opposes Russia, is in grave danger of Soviet attack. America is helping Europe's anti-Stalin countries to build up their strength in an effort to discourage the Moscow-dominated nations from starting a war.

In the Middle East, Iran and Britain continue to quarrel over the management of Iranian oil fields. Britain is also involved in a serious

dispute with Egypt, which seeks to force the withdrawal of British troops from the vicinity of the Suez Canal.

The Western Hemisphere, in the center of our map, is relatively quiet. Side by side in the northern area stand two of the most prosperous countries on earth, Canada and the United States. In Latin America, attention is focused on Argentina, where President Juan Peron—who rules with an iron hand—is seeking popular approval in the coming Presidential election. Elsewhere on the southern continent, peoples and governments are trying to improve living standards and get the full benefit of their abundant natural resources.

The Story of the Week

Spain and U. S.

A number of Spain's high-ranking military leaders will soon come to this country to study U. S. weapons and military tactics. After a brief stay here, they will return to serve as instructors in their nation's armed forces.

The special training program for Spanish military officers is one of the first results of this summer's defense talks between American representatives and General Francisco Franco, Spain's ruler. In return for economic and military aid to Spain, the United States asked Franco for sea and air bases.

Some democratic leaders, particularly in France and Britain, oppose our plan for close cooperation with Spain on grounds that Franco's "dictatorial" regime cannot be trusted. Nevertheless, a number of military leaders in the U. S. and elsewhere feel the free nations need Spain's strategically located bases to round out their defenses in Europe.

Meanwhile, Franco has promised he will make his government more democratic by easing controls on the press and free speech. Moreover, some of Franco's friends say the Spanish ruler plans to give his nation a king—possibly Don Juan, whose father held the Spanish throne until he was deposed in 1931.

Maureen Connolly

Tennis experts are wondering how many years Maureen Connolly will hold the women's national tennis championship. Some are predicting



MAUREEN CONNOLLY receives the trophy she won after capturing the U. S. women's tennis championship

that the blonde San Diego girl will beat the record set by the famous Helen Wills, who dominated women's tennis play in the 1920's. Miss Wills won the title seven times.

Already Maureen has bettered one performance of Helen Wills. When Miss Wills won her first national title in 1923, she was almost 18. Miss Connolly was a year younger when she defeated Shirley Fry, of Akron, Ohio, in the final match of the national tennis championships earlier this month. "Little Moe"—as Maureen is called by the sportswriters—is celebrating her 17th birthday today, September 17th.

Tennis authorities tabbed Maureen as a future champion several years ago, but few had any idea she would rise to the top so fast. She won two



GOLF in Saudi Arabia. These Arabs learned the game from American petroleum workers, who built a course in the desert sand. "Greens" are marked with oil.

national junior championships, and this summer played on the U. S. women's team which met and defeated a team of British women players. Maureen hits the ball hard, and her powerful drives usually keep her opponents on the defensive.

Maureen graduated from high school in June. She wants to go into newspaper work and has a job as copy girl on a San Diego newspaper.

Trouble Shooter

Congress and the nation's top government leaders are closely studying the reports recently made by W. Averell Harriman, special representative for President Truman. Harriman returned from a six-week stay in Iran, a short time ago, after trying to settle the dispute between that country and Britain over Iranian oil wells. On his way home, he stopped off at other world trouble spots, including West Germany.

Harriman's latest trip was one of many journeys he has made since he first took a government job in the 1930's. He has traveled to various corners of the world to attend important international meetings for the late President Roosevelt and for President Truman. Tough jobs have been handed to the 59-year-old former businessman regularly, and he has built up a reputation as a top-flight mediator and administrator.

During World War II, Harriman was asked to speed up the shipment of arms and other forms of aid to Britain. From 1943 to 1946 he had the difficult task of representing the U. S. in Moscow. He became European director of our foreign aid program in 1948, and two years later Harriman left that job to act as foreign affairs coordinator for President Truman.

Voice of Democracy

Some 2½ million American high school students are expected to take part in the 1951 Voice of Democracy contest to be held this autumn and winter. Each contestant is to write and deliver a five-minute talk, suitable for broadcasting, on the subject "I Speak for Democracy." The con-

test is open to students in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades in high schools throughout the United States and the territories.

Schools will begin judging contestants on November 12. Ultimately, a special board of judges will select four national winners. Each of the four will be awarded a \$500 college scholarship and a trip to Washington, D. C.

Sponsors of the competition are the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Radio-Television Manufacturers Association, and the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters. The contest, which has been held each year since 1947, is endorsed by the U. S. Office of Education. Further information may be obtained through your school or by writing *Voice of Democracy*, 1771 N Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Big Vacation Season

The biggest vacation season in America's history is now coming to a close. Automobile travel was at an all-time peak as some 32 million persons took to the highways during the summer months.

Seashore, lake, and mountain re-

sorts attracted numerous vacationers, while others enjoyed shopping and sightseeing tours of the big cities. Since the first of June, the national parks and monuments were visited by about 21 million tourists. Millions more took outings to the national forests and state parks. Canada, Mexico, Britain, France, and Italy were among the countries most popular with travelers to other lands.

Travel experts estimate that over 72 million Americans went on pleasure trips during the past year, and that close to 11 billion dollars was spent on vacations.

Encouraging Words

Dr. James Bryant Conant, prominent American scientist and President of Harvard University, makes some encouraging predictions for the coming half-century.

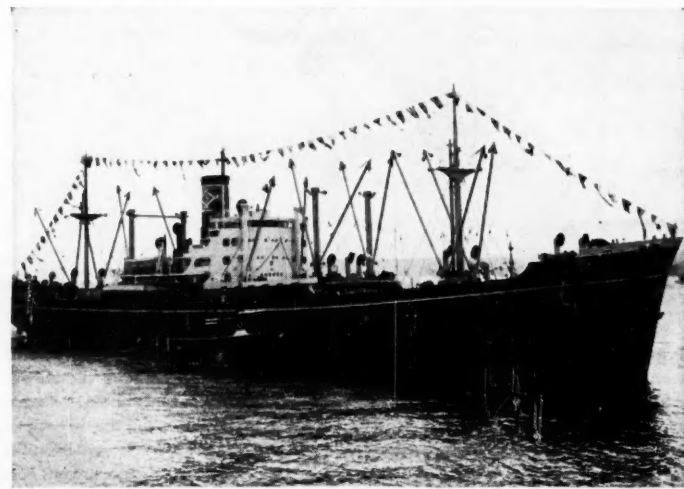
"By the narrowest of margins," he believes, war will be avoided. Conant foresees fifteen or twenty years of trouble and worry, as mankind works its way past the grave threat of atomic war. But eventually, he declares, lasting peace will be achieved.

By the end of the twentieth century, Dr. Conant predicts, we shall have harnessed the sun as an inexhaustible source of energy; we shall be producing fresh water economically from the sea, and using it to make garden spots of nearby deserts; we shall have entered a period of peace and prosperity, free from fear of atomic destruction.

Trading with Communists

Political leaders still differ among themselves over the need for strict laws to limit trade between the free world and Communist lands. Early this month, Congress passed a bill which directs the U. S. to cut off military and economic aid to any nation which sends arms and other war materials to Iron Curtain countries. However, the law makes exceptions for certain types of goods, and gives President Truman considerable leeway in deciding doubtful cases.

Some lawmakers, including Republican Senator Robert Taft, want a new law that would increase the restrictions on "Iron Curtain trade" of



THE FIRST Japanese ship to dock in New York since Japan attacked Pearl Harbor arrived recently. Now that we are officially making peace with the former enemy, the way is being cleared for re-establishment of normal trade relations.

nations who receive aid from us. They also want Congress, rather than the President, to decide exactly what types of goods are to be covered by the legislation.

The Truman administration feels we will do ourselves more harm than good if we insist that our friends stop most of their trade with the Communist nations. Britain and certain other of our allies, it is argued, need the food and raw materials which Iron Curtain lands send them in exchange for machinery and other goods.

News From Middle East

The free world is anxiously watching events in two Middle Eastern nations this week—Jordan and Iran.

Western leaders are waiting to see whether Jordan's new king, Emir Talal, will continue his country's former friendship with Britain and with other democratic nations. Talal, who recently ascended the throne left vacant when his father, the late King

Abdullah, was assassinated last July, is reported to be anti-British. Because of its nearness to the Suez Canal and the rich oil fields of the Middle East, the Kingdom of Jordan is highly important to the free nations.



IRANIAN POLICEMAN directs traffic in Abadan, home of the world's largest oil refinery. A British-Iranian oil dispute, which still continues, forced the closing of the refinery a number of weeks ago.

Meanwhile, a short distance from Jordan, a dispute still rages between Iran and Britain over the control of Iranian oil wells. Iran's Premier Mossadegh recently demanded that Britain immediately resume the talks that were broken off late last month. However, England says she cannot resume the talks until the Middle Eastern land agrees to some British voice in the running of Iran's oil industry. As we go to press, no agreement has been reached in the dispute.

Because many people have asked for a sports investigating group, a special committee was set up by U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath early this month. The nine-member investigating body is headed by Francis Murray, Director of Ath-

Distinguished Guests

Two outstanding European leaders are scheduled to be in the United States this week to discuss their country's defenses with American military and political officials. They are French General de Lattre de Tassigny and Italian Premier Alcide De Gasperi.

General Tassigny is the Commander in Chief of French forces fighting the Communists in Indo-China. The 62-year-old military chief is credited with putting new life into a formerly demoralized and almost defeated French army. His troops have successfully halted numerous Communist onslaughts since the general took over the Indo-Chinese command last December. De Tassigny is expected to ask the U. S. for additional war equipment.

Alcide De Gasperi, who is Foreign Minister as well as Premier of Italy, is attending the North Atlantic Treaty Organization meetings now being held in Ottawa, Canada. Later this week, he is scheduled to meet with American officials to discuss Italy's armament plans.

Bicycle Safety

Bicycle riding is safer in York, Maine, as a result of an extensive safety campaign there. Parents, teachers, students, and the local chief of police are all cooperating in a widespread program to improve bicycle riding habits in the town.

As part of the campaign, motion pictures on bicycle safety are shown to pupils in the schools. Inspections of bicycles are held at regular intervals. The vehicles are examined for mechanical defects, and reflector tape is installed on the front and rear.

Young people whose bicycles pass the inspection then take achievement tests to measure the rider's ability to balance himself, mount the vehicle, and perform difficult maneuvers.

Under the sponsorship of the local Parent-Teacher Association, the campaign has been going on since last May, with good results. The pro-



TRACER BULLETS blaze their trails across the firing range at Camp Gordon, Georgia, during a U. S. Army night training exercise.

gram's chairman has received requests for information from several other communities which are planning similar campaigns.

The chairman reports that useful literature on bicycle safety may be obtained from the following organizations: Bicycle Institute of America, 122 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.; and National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Crusade for Freedom

All Americans—young and old alike—are being asked to contribute money so that the Crusade for Freedom can continue its work of sending messages of hope to citizens living behind the Iron Curtain. People everywhere are also being asked to sign Freedom Scrolls, pledging their belief in a free way of life.

The Crusade for Freedom, an organization set up by a group of Americans over a year ago, is now in the midst of a big fund-raising drive that ends next month. The group plans to use the money it raises to step up its radio broadcasts to Communist lands in Europe and Asia.

The Crusade for Freedom is appealing to young people, particularly, in this year's campaign for support. A Youth Crusade radio show has been planned. Moreover, a special award

signed by General Lucius Clay, head of the Crusade for Freedom, will be given to each classroom in which 9 out of 10 students sign the Freedom Scroll. The scrolls will be shown in Europe as a reminder that America's youth is fighting for a free world.

Copper Strike

"Our supply of copper and some other strategic metals is dangerously low. We need every pound of these materials that we can get if we are to keep the nation's defense factories running at top speed."

With these dramatic statements, government officials recently called for a speedy end to the strike which has slowed down the country's copper, lead, zinc, and tungsten industries. The strike, which began a few weeks ago, involves a wage dispute between mine and mill workers and their employers.

After several days of negotiations, supervised by the government, a tentative agreement to return to work at increased wages was made between the workers and their bosses of the Kennecott Company—producers of about one third of the nation's copper. As we go to press, no final settlement has been reached in other plants.

Nevertheless, government leaders have taken steps to keep the vital metals rolling to the country's industries. President Truman, acting under the Taft-Hartley Labor Act, secured a court order requiring the strikers to return to their jobs temporarily while efforts are made to settle the dispute.

Student Letters

Our readers are invited to send letters to THE AMERICAN OBSERVER. Contributions may be based on subjects that are discussed in this paper from week to week, or they may be based on other topics that come to the student's mind, including school activities and problems. Keep your letters short and to the point. Address them to: Readers Say—, THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, 1733 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Pronunciations

Alcide De Gasperi—ahl-ché'dé dē gah'-spé-ré
Bonin—bō'nin
de Lattre de Tassigny—duh laht'r duh tah-sé-nyé' (y as in yes)
Emir Talal—uh-meer tah-lahl'
Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wah-hur-lahl' né'róo
Kurile—kōō-réil'
Mossadegh—maw-sah-dék
Ryukyu—ryōō-kyōō (y as in yes)
Sakhalin—sah-hah-lén

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Admirer: "Where did you ever get that heart-breaking description of a sick child?"

Author: "That's the way my little boy says he feels when it's time to go to school."

★

"Is Gertie a friend of yours?"

"Yes. What has she been saying about me now?"



BERNHARDT IN SATURDAY EVENING POST

"Do you or do you not have an opening for me?" demanded the fresh young man.

"Yes," replied the businessman, pointing to the door. "It's right behind you."

★

Lecturer: "Tonight we will consider the fundamental principles of architecture. Now the Etruscans—"

Hecker: "How do you build a dog house?"

Lecturer: "Do you have to move?"

★

Visitor (to small boy): "Are you glad to see me, dear?"

Boy: "Yes and so is mother. She said she hoped you'd call today and get it over with."

★

"How can I keep my toes from going to sleep?"

"Keep them from turning in."

★

Creditor: "You couldn't go around in your fine car if you paid your debts."
Debtor: "That's right. I'm so glad that you see it in the same light as I do."

A Career for Tomorrow - - Police Work

LAW enforcement—or work as a police officer—offers vocational opportunities to men and women. Requirements for officers vary, but in general a young man must be from 5 feet, 8 inches, to 6 feet, 4 inches, in height; and he must have physical strength, endurance, tact, good judgment, steady nerves, and discretion.

Requirements for women, particularly as to training and experience, differ from those for men. Women, too, must be in good health; and they must have good judgment, tact, steady nerves, and discretion. Some cities require that prospective police women have at least two years of college study, with courses in sociology, psychology, and related subjects; and that they have experience or special training, with field work, in handling delinquency problems. Study beyond high school is not required for male officers.

After they are employed as police officers, both men and women are taught the fundamentals of criminal law, local ordinances, the regulations of the police department, the use of firearms, and the principles of first aid. Officers are also taught what to do at the scene of an accident or crime in order to preserve the evidence until the investigation authorities arrive; and police women are given instruction in the problems they will handle.

Female officers deal chiefly with women and girls and with very young boys. Their duties, briefly summarized, are: to make arrests, where necessary; to prevent delinquency among women and girls; to handle problems such as non-support, cruelty,

and neglect that arise in connection with children and families.

Male officers have more general duties and they are usually assigned to different divisions within a department. As *patrolmen*, they go over their beats, either in a car or on foot, to look for violations of the law and to act as the eye of all municipal departments. They report to the highway department, for instance, when they find holes or fallen trees that may obstruct traffic. They notify the water



department if they find leaks and broken pipes, or the electrical department if they see broken lines or defective street lights. Patrol officers also assist when a fire breaks out, direct traffic if necessary, try to prevent crimes, and help people in many ways.

In the *detective bureau*, policemen serve on one of the different squads of specialized personnel who deal primarily with crime. Among these are the *homicide squad*, that investigates murders; the *auto squad*, that investigates automobile thefts; and the *narcotics squad*, that looks for violations of laws governing the sale of certain drugs.

Police officers as such are usually employed by local, county, or state governments. In addition, experienced policemen and women are employed by industrial firms and by the federal government, usually for guard or investigative work.

Salaries for policemen vary. In small places, a patrolman may earn from \$1,800 to \$3,000 a year. In the larger cities, beginning officers earn about \$3,100 a year. Increases come with promotions, and a chief of police in a very large city may earn as much as \$15,000 a year. Women police officers earn the same, rank for rank, as men. Most cities have pension funds and other benefits that augment the salaries of their police employees.

Opportunities for public service, stimulating work, and the fact that there are avenues for advancement are among the advantages of a career in this field. Two disadvantages should be considered. Occasionally the work is dangerous, especially when an officer directs traffic; and policemen often have duty on Sundays and holidays. "We work when other people play, and play while other people work," an outstanding police officer has said.

Your opportunities for getting into police work are probably best in your home community, so if you are interested in the field, talk to officers at your local police department. Young women can obtain a pamphlet entitled "The Outlook for Women in Police Work" for 15 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. —By CARRINGTON SHIELDS

Study Guide

1952 Election

1. What stage of the election race is now under way?
2. Summarize the views that are given, for and against, Senator Robert Taft as possible Republican nominee for President.
3. List briefly the major views of President Truman on national and international affairs.
4. Present the views of Democrats who want President Truman to seek reelection in 1952. What arguments are given by the Democrats who want him to step out of the picture?
5. Under what circumstances is it felt that Chief Justice Vinson might be a candidate for the Democratic nomination?
6. Why do some Democrats feel that Vinson would make an ideal candidate? Why do others oppose him?
7. What are some of the unanswered questions involving General Eisenhower as a possible candidate for the Presidential nomination?

Discussion

1. Who do you think would make the best Presidential candidate in the party of your choice? Explain.
2. Do you think it is a political asset or liability to a candidate if his views are not well known among the American people? Explain.

India

1. What is India's attitude toward the Japanese peace treaty?
2. How has the U. S. assisted India during the past few years?
3. What views are put forth by those Americans who feel that we should "get tough" with India?
4. Summarize the beliefs of those who think we should be patient and careful in our attitude toward that country.
5. Describe some of India's major economic problems.
6. What efforts are being made by Nehru's government to improve the lot of the people of India?
7. Why do India and Pakistan each want Kashmir?
8. On what grounds is Nehru being attacked by various groups within India?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not feel that the Indian government is being strictly neutral in the conflict between Russia and the anti-Communist nations?
2. What policy do you think the U. S. should follow toward India? Why?

Miscellaneous

1. Why is copper production so important at this time? What caused the recent work stoppage in the copper industry?
2. What arguments have been given for and against our plans to cooperate with Spain?
3. What important task has W. Averell Harriman had during recent weeks?
4. Briefly describe the new law aimed at limiting trade with the Iron Curtain countries.
5. Who is General de Lattre de Tassigny?
6. Why is the Kingdom of Jordan so important to the free world?
7. What does Harvard's President Conant predict will happen during the next 50 years?

References

- "Truman Can't Lose!" by Jonathan Daniels, *American Magazine*, September 1951. A close friend of the President predicts that Truman will run again and will be re-elected.
- "Taft: Leading Republican Candidate Now," *U. S. News and World Report*, August 24, 1951. An examination of the Republican political picture indicates that Taft has the jump on his rivals.
- "Conversations with Shilendra," by Martin Flavin, *Harper's*, August 1951. An Indian student talks about his country's problems.
- "Another 'Korea' in the Making?" by David Lillenthal, *Collier's*, August 4, 1951. The Kashmir dispute.

Historical Backgrounds - - - Party Choices

WITH their eyes fixed on next year's Presidential elections, the nation's political leaders are setting the stage for the national conventions to be held in July, 1952. These are the meetings at which candidates for President and Vice President are chosen by party delegates. The GOP will open its convention in Chicago next July 7, to be followed by the Democratic meetings two weeks later in the same city.

Party representatives from all 48 states and from U. S. territories—including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico—will get together with great fanfare to decide on candidates for the nation's highest elective offices. The delegates will also take time out during the gatherings to discuss the issues at stake in the 1952 elections.

This method of choosing Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates is far different from that used in our early history. Actually, the framers of the Constitution hoped the nation's top executives would be selected by groups of distinguished national and state leaders, not by political parties.

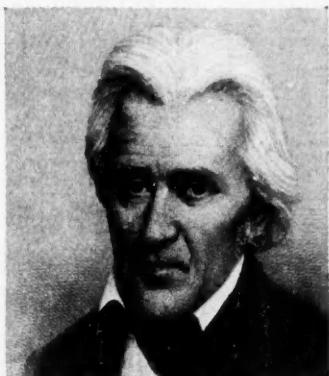
George Washington was twice chosen President without the backing of any one political group. In fact, parties as we know them today were just being set up in Washington's time, and they were unimportant politically. But the first President's successor, John Adams, was chosen by a political party—the Federalists.

Adams and the men who succeeded him in the White House until the 1830's were picked by national and

state party leaders. Political officials often held a secret meeting, called a *caucus*, to agree on candidates.

In time, more and more citizens began to distrust the caucus method of selecting candidates. Some felt that voters throughout the country should have a voice in choosing Presidential candidates. Their demands helped bring about the nominating convention—the sending of state delegates to select candidates.

The first national nominating convention in the nation's history was held by the Anti-Masons—a radical party that had a short life—in May 1831. Its members met in Baltimore, Maryland. Later that same year, the National Republican Party, later called the "Whigs," held a convention.



ANDREW JACKSON was endorsed for the Presidency by the Democratic Party's first convention held in 1832

The first convention to attract widespread attention was that of the Democratic Party in the following year. The Democrats, who also met in Baltimore, nominated Martin Van Buren as Vice President and endorsed a second term for President Andrew Jackson.

Nominating conventions have changed a great deal since the first Democratic gathering in Baltimore. For one thing, the early meetings had no definite program for choosing party representatives. In the 1832 parley, for example, citizens from various states who happened to be in Baltimore at the time were rushed off to the convention hall. There they were asked to cast ballots as representatives from their states.

Today, both the Democrats and the Republicans have specific plans for the selection of convention delegates. Each state is asked to send twice as many delegates as it has representatives in Congress to the Democratic and the Republican national meetings. Moreover, the parties allow "bonus" or additional delegates to states which strongly supported their candidates in the most recent elections.

Now, state political leaders are busily at work lining up the delegates to be sent to Chicago in 1952. In many states the representatives to the national convention are selected by special state-wide meetings called for that purpose. In other states—about 17 in number—the voters of each party choose the convention delegates in *primary* elections.